

STOLEN SON FOUND HERE

**Mother's Chase of
Thousands of
Miles.**

**FATHER'S LOVE
LEADS TO THEFT**

**W. E. Marr Runs Away With His
Own Child and is Followed
From Massachusetts.**

ACROSS a continent and half way over the western ocean, drawn by love of her son, came a weary mother. Her child was secured, the law invoked, and last night, after three months of untiring search, the baby boy slept upon the breast which nurtured him. There will be a legal fight before the father, who stole away from the Atlantic Coast with his son, will give him up, and these tropic islands will see the close of a contest for the guardianship of a child of New England.

A summons was issued yesterday to High Sheriff Brown on the complaint of Mrs. W. E. Marr of Fall River, Mass., directing him to notify one Walter Erwin Marr to appear before Judge Gear at chambers on September 6th at 10 a. m. to show cause, if any he has, why Mrs. Marr should not be appointed guardian of her son, Harold E. Marr.

At the same time a temporary injunction was issued ordering W. E. Marr to refrain from molesting, disturbing or interfering with Harold E. Marr until the matter of guardianship shall be determined by the court.

The summons was served on Marr yesterday morning by Deputy Sheriff McGurn, while he was eating his supper at the Langton House.

Mrs. Marr has retained the services of W. R. Castle and A. L. Weaver in her fight for her child.

Under the above somewhat prosaic proceedings lies a surprisingly interesting story of a man who loved his child better than his wife, and of a wife who was more fondly attached to her son than to her husband. It is a story of domestic infidelity exceedingly sad in itself, yet possessing a golden vein which runs through it from beginning to end, the abiding love of two unhappy parents for a little boy.

Three years ago Walter Marr and his wife lived happily enough in the town of Fall River. They were plentifully endowed with worldly goods and their lives were gladdened by the presence of a little son. Things went very well with them then. Somehow, however, a rift in the life developed, and the outcome of this unhappiness was that the couple agreed to disagree and Mr. Marr went to New York, leaving his wife and child at the old home.

Until four months ago Mrs. Marr neither saw nor heard anything of her husband. Then one day a letter came asking that a meeting be arranged and that the father be allowed to see his child.

Mrs. Marr wrote back suggesting that her husband meet her on a day named at the Fall River depot. The day arrived and with it the errant husband. Greetings were exchanged between the long-separated pair, the couple visited their old home, and it looked as if a reconciliation would surely be effected. During the afternoon Mr. Marr suggested to his wife that he should take their little Harold to visit a grandparent. Mrs. Marr assented and the two drove away.

The afternoon wore on, dusk gave place to darkness, and still the anxious mother awaited the return of her husband and child. They did not come that night nor the following day. The next meeting of the members of the family was destined to occur in a distant land.

About two months ago Walter Marr and child arrived in Honolulu and the father went to work at the Metropolitan Meat Market, where he has been employed ever since. He lodged and boarded at the Langton House. Every day when he went to work he left the child in the care of the Castle Home on King street, calling for him in the evening, when the toll of the day was over and the man was free to pass the evening in company with the atom of humanity who was dearer to him than anything else in the world.

The affection he bore the little one was wonderful; he humored his every whim, and nothing was too good for the child. His life seemed to be bound up in that of his son.

After nearly four months of fruitless

BOWLING DOWN THE BOTTLES



ones had been traced to San Francisco, from whence they had booked to Honolulu sometime in last June. As soon as the wife heard this she and her father, J. H. Estes, who owns a factory in Fall River, left their homes for San Francisco, took passage on the Sonoma, and arrived in this city Wednesday night.

They registered at the Hawaiian Hotel and lost no time in prosecuting inquiries, with the result that by yesterday morning Mrs. Marr and her father were well acquainted with the doings of the wanderers since arriving here. Meanwhile the husband was kept in ignorance of the arrival of his wife and father-in-law. Waiting until her husband had gone to work, Mrs. Marr paid a visit yesterday to the Castle Home, and her boy was brought to her. The searching and profitless heart-breaking following of false clues, Mrs. Marr received information that the missing

meeting was a most affecting one, as the child was overjoyed upon seeing his mother.

Along in the afternoon Mr. Marr, being through with his work for the day, proceeded, as has been his wont, to the home to fetch the little one. Instead of the customary merry greeting he was met by one of the ladies, who told him the truth. When he heard the turn affairs had taken he seemed to be dazed. After a while he became somewhat reconciled and sorrowfully took his departure. Last night for the first time since his arrival he ate his supper alone.

An acquaintance noticed this and asked him casually where the "kid" was. He was told that he was confined to his room with a bad cold.

It was stated last night that the parties had met and that the prospects for a lasting reconciliation were very bright.

In Honolulu Mr. Marr has been known as Walter Erwin.

THE EXCLUSION LAW.

Its Re-Enactment Opposed by Eastern Manufacturers.

CHICAGO, August 17.—The re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law before it expires by limitation is opposed by the manufacturers in the East, and the indications are that Chicago and Western manufacturers of goods marketable in China will take some concerted action to prevent a new law, similar to the old, being framed.

Martin B. Madden, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, believes China promises to be the greatest market in the world for certain products of this country. He said today: "It would not be wise to do any-

thing that would injure our trade with the Orient. The markets there will develop each year. Laboring men are in favor of an exclusion law, but it is probable many manufacturers will not approve of legislation that tends to estrange us from a promising market."

B. A. Eckhart of the Eckhart & Swan Milling Company said: "On broad grounds the Chinese exclusion law seems to be unjust, and for that reason I believe it should not be re-enacted. It is certain to affect trade to some extent and should China adopt modern ideas, which seems likely, a market of great profit will be ready for goods made in the United States."

The jar of the sudden stopping of a freight train on the Southern Pacific road in Oregon exploded a quantity of dynamite for a mile around.

Six men were killed by a dynamite explosion at Little Falls, New York.

SEWALL MAY DRO OUT

**Belief He Will Not
Hold National
Place.**

**WANT RESIDENT
COMMITTEEMAN**

**Cecil Brown Writes and Receives
Letters From the Man From
Maine With ut Effect.**

BEFORE the end of the year Harold M. Sewall will have ceased to be the Republican National Committeeman or will have signified his intention to return to Hawaii to make his home. This is the opinion of most of the Republicans who have followed the attempt to have Sewall remove himself from the position of official representative of the party in Hawaii. The weight of opinion is that he will withdraw.

The dissatisfaction which was felt over the election of Sewall to the place was intensified when it was found that the committeeman had taken himself away from the Territory and displayed no disposition to return. There was a long period of silence on the part of the leaders of the party, and when in last March it was found that the former Minister and special agent was in San Francisco, there was a belief that he would then come down and make his plans known to his personal henchmen, as well as the rank and file of the party workers.

But reasons which were insurmountable for a time prevented and the notification came that a call from Maine made it impossible that Mr. Sewall should visit the Islands at this time. Then it was that Senator Cecil Brown, who in addition to being one of the leaders of the party is a close personal and political friend of Sewall, wrote to him and explained that there was a general feeling that there should be in the place of representative of the party a man who lived here and was recognized as having some attachment to the Territory. To this gentle reminder Sewall replied at length and in such tenor that it has been the hope of Senator Brown and other friends of Sewall that there would be further news from him on any steamer within the past month.

The answer of Mr. Sewall, as described by Senator Brown, was that the position taken by the writer was the correct one; that the Territory was entitled to representation on the national committee by a man who resided in and was a citizen of it; that he had made no decision as to the course he would follow; he might come back here and he might not do so. So it was left in the air, whether or not the committeeman would resign. He further said that he was going to Maine and would decide upon his plans while there. Two months have elapsed since that letter and yet there has come to the waiters here no information as to the decision of the committeeman.

There are some of the party workers who think that there should be no more delay in the placing of the committeemanship in the hands of a live man, who is the actual representative of the Territory. There are said to be many things which might come to workers here, if there was an active worker in the place who would look out for the organization. The fact that there have been no places given to men of the organization, except those local to the Territory, has aroused some of those who have had experience in the mainland States and Territories, and who know how much of national patronage goes with the committeemanship. There is no information here whether or not the quota of this Territory has been filled from Maine or is still at the disposal of the local organization.

CACAO BEANS FOR HAWAII

Jared Smith received a letter yesterday from a friend in Mexico which furnishes considerable food for thought. Felix Foex, a Frenchman, is the man who penned the missive, and he suggests the cultivation of the cacao bean, from which chocolate is made, as a profitable industry for the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Foex was the former director of the agricultural experimental station at Motril, but has been located at Guanajuato for some time. He writes that the cacao bean is easy of cultivation in a climate like that of Hawaii, and is most profitable, the Mexican farmers being dissatisfied unless they make a profit of at least one hundred per cent. Seeds of the cacao plant may be forwarded later, in which event Mr. Smith will make experiments here.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd., will erect a three-story building on the site of that which was burned.

THE ARTHUR C ALEXANDER HOUSE



THE above is a sketch of the residence of Arthur C. Alexander now in course of erection on the corner of Bishop street and Aolani road in College Hill. The design is by Dickey & Newcomb, and is an adaptation of the Swiss chalet. The broad projecting eaves and canted gables give an effect of coolness and restful shade.

On the ground floor are a spacious parlor, a very large open lanai dining-room and living-room, three chambers, bathroom and kitchen. The second floor has two bedrooms and a den.

Mr. Alexander has but recently returned from the Coast, where he has served for some years on the faculty of the University of California. He is a son of Professor W. D. Alexander of Honolulu.

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AGENTS.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., L

BIRDS HELD AS PESTS

Cupid's Collection Falls Afoul of Law.

UPON the decision of Jared Smith rests the fate of a cage full of pretty little birds and two little animals which, though classed as opossums, are in reality tree kangaroos. The beasts and birds are part of a shipment from Australia, sent in the *Yemura* by Prince Cupid, for the stocking of the Walkiki home of the two Princes.

There was a fair managerie at the Pacific Club yesterday, for the lot of cages which came for Prince David had been removed to that place by Manager Wyman, when it was found that there had been no notification to Prince David of the arrival of the first installment of the natural curiosities which he expects to have domiciled in the aviary and corals of the old homestead. In the shipment were a pair of kangaroos, two lively beasts, a cage with a magnificent specimen of a white parrot, a bird which so far has shown capacity to whistle only, and a cage containing two dozen birds of the cockatoo, macaw and love bird species.

As soon as the birds and beasts were landed there was an agreement to turn the collection over to Wyman, for the birds were in need of care, as three of them were dead. Yesterday morning, however, there was a visit to the place of their keeping paid by Assistant Director Sedgwick of the Agricultural Station and then the trouble began. Since last year there has been a stringent law concerning the importation of animals and birds into the United States. Of course the Prince could not have known that to send such things to his home must be procured a permit, so he sent them along. The law is designed to keep out of the country such birds and animals as would be inimical to the interests of the fields and trees. As soon as the presence of the collection was made known the attention of Dr. W. A. Bryan, curator in ornithology at the Bishop Museum, was called to them, and he at once made his verbal report. The kangaroos are permitted in the regulations, so are the parrots and their various species, but the others came under the ban.

The small birds, some of them resembling canaries and others the reed bird of the East, were called specimens of the Weaver bird, one of the species of the rice bird, and as such there was a danger that they might prove a pest in the rice fields. The little animals were pronounced the Australian tree kangaroo, and not the opossum, as they were thought to be at first. There was an opinion that they were a species of the woodchuck, and being in that event a burrowing animal, they were to be feared as dangerous to the field crops. So the rest of the collection was taken to the home of Prince David, where they will be disposed in cages and fenced enclosures, but the two crates with the tabu specimens are still in the custody of Wyman.

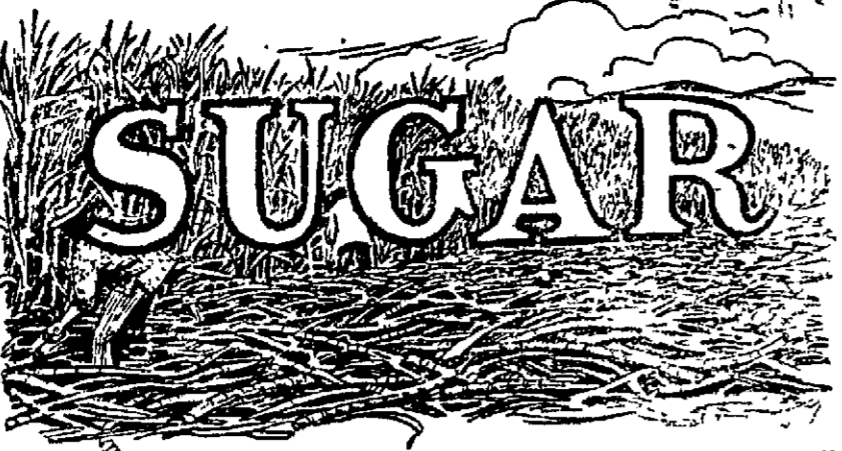
As the matter stands the customs authorities, who are still in nominal control of the birds and beasts are waiting upon Mr. Smith. He is the only person who is recognized in the matter by the Treasury authorities, as the regulations say that the inspectors of the Agriculture Department must pass upon animals. There will be of course an appeal to Washington, as Mr. Smith has not been appointed an inspector of live stock at all. There is an inspector at San Francisco but it is more likely that the matter will be referred directly to the Capitol than that it will go through the hands of another officer. In the meantime it is the opinion that the disputed specimens will be turned over to the Prince to hold in his custody until there has been a decision from headquarters. This is the course which Mr. Smith will recommend, and it is probable that the two cages will be removed to Walkiki today.

The shipment is the first of a number when it is expected will come from the South Seas for the suburban home of the Princes. Prince David said yesterday: "My brother had intended to send many specimens from the countries he visited. We have many animals and birds out there now and we want to have many more. While in South Africa he had an attempt made to secure a lion cub, but he was not successful, and so we will not be able to add this to our collection. As soon as he reached Australia he began to collect and these are the first specimens we have received. I expect there will be many others before my brother leaves the South Seas for home."

Prince Cupid is now on the last stage of his globe-circling tour. He has been in Australia for some time and has come on to New Zealand, where he expects to stay a month. He will then visit Tahiti and from there proceed to San Francisco, from which city he will come home, after only a short stop.

News of the Volcano

Prof C J Lyons states that he has received a note from Mr. Waldron, the manager of the Volcano House, stating that there are signs of an outbreak of the floor of the crater Kiluaea. Several people who returned from the Volcano on the last Kinau have corroborated this statement, saying that during the last days of their stay the temperature around the crater rose considerably. Professor Lyons mentions the fact that while Mauna Loa generally sends out lava over its sides during an outbreak, the eruptions of Kiluaea are generally only partial breaks in the floor of the crater, most often in one of the corners. The only



BET sugar and cane sugar appear to be on the point of entering into a struggle which may not exactly be a struggle for existence, but which is likely to be very sharp. On the Pacific coast the indications of war between Hawaiian cane and California beet have been obvious for weeks, and now there are the rumblings of hostilities on this coast. The duty on Cuban sugar may or may not be removed, but what is of considerable importance is that the duty on Porto Rican sugar has been removed, and the importation of sugar from that island has been rapidly increasing without awaiting the removal of the 15 per cent. In the meanwhile beet sugar manufacture has been growing till it has begun to feel that it must have more room. Additional refineries are projected. There are indications of increased efforts to get European sugar into the country, and there is discussion over the question of a cheap beet sugar can be produced. Undoubtedly sugar beets can be raised for much less money than has thus far been paid for them. When farmers raise wheat and corn for ten or twelve dollars an acre it is not absolutely necessary that they should get a clear profit of thirty or forty dollars for raising beets. But it is insisted that with an equal application of capital and science cane can be raised more cheaply than beets, and in Cuba it is possible that that can be done without all the capital and science applied to beets. In the meanwhile there is every indication of sharp competition in the marketing of refined sugar.—New York Journal of Commerce, August 8.

DR MAXWELL'S REPORT

Dr Maxwell's report, compiled at the request of the Federal Premier, is now available. It deals very voluminously with the conditions of the sugar industry in New South Wales and Queensland. In reviewing briefly the several considerations set forth in the report, Dr Maxwell says, in concluding: "It is necessary to observe that while the economic factors may require that the sugar producing interests of Queensland and New South Wales shall be individually considered, and from the respective standpoints of the two States, the question of the cane-sugar industry of Australia must be approached upon broader lines and by the observance of laws which are laid down in the conditions of nature, in which conditions economic laws must have their foundation. In recognition of those 'conditions of nature,' the vast and extended sugar-producing areas of Australia are resolved into four several districts—New South Wales districts, and the districts of Bundaberg, Mackay, Cairns, and the districts of the ultra-tropical district of Queensland. Each of these districts is distinguished by diverse climatic conditions which obtain within them. The inquiry into and the comparison of the rate of compensation of white labor and South Sea Island labor in Queensland led to finding that white labor engaged in the work in cane fields is compensated at the rate of \$1.75 to \$1.94 in the district of Bundaberg, \$1.75 to \$1.94 in Mackay, \$1.75 to \$1.94 in Cairns, with an average for all districts of \$1.75 to \$1.94 per week, or \$5.20 per working day. The South Sea Islander is charged with a rate and cost amounting to \$1.45 to \$1.64 in Bundaberg, \$1.45 to \$1.64 in Mackay, and \$1.45 to \$1.64 in Cairns, making a general average of \$1.45 to \$1.64 per working day. Connected with ascertaining the rates of compensation it was attempted to determine the relative coefficients of value of white and South Sea Island labor; and the coefficients of the powers of the different races in the abstract, that is when each is at its highest, are very various. The Anglo-Saxon has the highest labor power in conditions most favorable for its exercise. The gradation in the coefficients of other races is very various, and can descend to an equivalent that is only one-half or less than that of the labor power of the Anglo-Saxon. The coefficients of the labor of the several races in abstract are vitally qualified by the conditions of nature in which the labor has to be performed, and these qualifications of labor-power have to be considered in the determination of the value of labor, which is found to depend upon such as the following factors: Skill, endurance and stability in the performance of labor. When white labor is considered in relation to these factors it is found that its highest co-efficient of value in Queensland obtains in the Bundaberg district, that the co-efficient is notably lower in Mackay, and that its value is reduced to a minimum in the ultra-tropical district of Cairns. When the South Sea Island labor is subjected to the qualification of the same factors its value

is found to be lowest in the most southern districts, and highest in Mackay and the localities north. In bringing the relative co-efficients of value into comparison with the actual rates of compensation of white labor in the three several districts it is found that the co-efficient is in inverse ratio to value, that in the Bundaberg district, where the co-efficient of white man is the highest his labor co-efficient, while in the most northern district, Cairns, where the co-efficient of labor is at the lowest, the cost of that labor is 25 per cent. higher than in the district of Bundaberg. This result, which occasionally can rule the white man in the north out of competition with the southern white laborer when their labor is engaged in producing the same commodity for sale at the same price and the same conditions, appears in a less impressive degree and in a reversed form in the case of the South Sea Islander. The Islander is worth least and costs most in the most southern districts, while in the districts of the Mackay and farther north, where his labor power reaches a higher level, the cost of his labor is least. If the conditions of the cost of labor in the sugar districts of New South Wales are considered then the laws and results observed to obtain in Queensland are found in a more accentuated form. The labor co-efficient of the white laborer is more pronounced, while the alien sinks in prominence and concern. From this it appears that the labor powers in the climatic extremes of the sugar areas are made to economically compensate each other. The higher efficiency of the South Sea Islanders at the relatively less cost, who predominate numerically in the northern districts, counterbalancing the dominating efficiency of the white laborer who prevails in greater numerical strength in the districts of the south, and whose labor stands at a relatively low cost in those districts when compared with the north.

It is indicated that invention may be expected to provide mechanical devices for harvesting the cane crop and other work. These will further strengthen the current tendency to substitute the lower by higher cost of labor when conditions of nature permit. This tendency is already very marked, and will be accelerated by the settlement of a greater number of white families upon the cane-growing area, resulting also in the more intense productive cultivation of the partially exhausted soils.

The increment of white settlers upon the sugar-growing lands during the past decade, and the concurrent increase in the volume of sugar produced, with the reduction of the number of Islanders employed, demonstrate the present tendency and indicate that under the current operation of given natural laws, and particularly in certain latitudes, the Pacific Islander is relatively a declining factor in the sugar production of Queensland."—Sydney Herald.

THE HERALD'S COMMENTS

Automatic of a 'white Australia' will, on the whole, be encouraged by the report of the expert appointed by the Federal Premier to examine into the conditions of the sugar industry in Queensland. Under which the sugar industry is carried on in this State and in Queensland. From the digest we published yesterday it will be seen that Dr Maxwell has carefully considered these conditions in their different aspects, the comparison of colored with white labor, the natural and climatic differences, rates of wages and the possibilities which must accompany closer settlement and the use of mechanical devices for harvesting the cane crop and other work. The 'white Australia' argument will find its best support in the statement here that the Pacific Islander is already a declining factor, relatively speaking, in the sugar production of Queensland. But the statement does not stand alone. It is coupled with the results of other observations showing among other things that white labor costs on an average \$5.20 per working day, that of the South Sea Islander only \$1.45 to \$1.64. But the influence of nature and conditions comes in here to discount this calculation and illustrate the complexity of the subject, for Dr Maxwell finds that where white labor is at its best it costs least, while the same remark applies to colored labor. With this difference, however, that whereas the white man in the north is at his worst, his labor co-efficient is at his best, his labor co-efficient is at his worst in the district of Bundaberg, the southern district. This condition of things, which might have been anticipated, is further emphasized by the results of observation in the sugar-growing portion of our own State. Here, Dr Maxwell tells us, "the labor co-efficient of the white laborer is more pronounced, and while the alien sinks in prominence and concern." A comparison of the cost of white labor in the south and in the north of Queensland and economically rules the latter out of the competition, says the report.

MINISTER MAY PROTEST

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Minister Takahira of Japan has received a copy of resolutions recently adopted at a mass meeting of the Japanese residents of Honolulu, protesting against the alleged action of Dr L. T. Coffey, United States Quarantine Officer at that port, in subjecting S Okabe, the Japanese Vice-Consul at Honolulu, and his wife to a physical examination upon their arrival there on July 25th. At the Japanese Legation today it was stated that as yet no formal representations have been made to this Government. The communication from Honolulu asked that the matter be brought to the attention of President McKinley and the United States Senate and House of Representatives. It is thought here that the request was put in this shape because of the unfamiliarity of the usual procedure in such cases. The Japanese Consul-General at Honolulu also was supplied with the resolutions and forwarded these, together with other details of the occurrence, to his Government. Therefore, Minister Takahira probably will forward instructions from Japan before bringing the matter before the State Department, or otherwise presenting it officially.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Constantinople says a body of 400 Kurds has been raiding the Delmisara district of Armenia, and has destroyed twelve villages leaving nothing but smoking ruins. Only the young girls were spared. They were carried off to the harem. All the males were ruthlessly butchered.

By the foundering of the steamer City of Golconda near Paducah, Ky. a score of passengers were drowned. Botha's concentration of his army on the borders of Zululand may mean an early surrender.

The re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law is opposed by Eastern manufacturers.

Friendly personal relations are probable between King Edward and the Czar.

The Chilean training ship General Bagoalino, with a number of cadets recently graduated from the naval academy at Valparaiso, is expected to arrive in New York within a few days. The cadets will visit Annapolis. They are bringing with them a bronze tablet, the gift of Chile, to be placed in the Washington monument.

Lookers, N. Y. elevator firm is building two elevators for Buckingham Palace.

The Porto Rico Relief Association of New York has decided to give the \$10,000 remaining of the fund subscribed at the time of the holocaust in the island and two years ago, to be distributed by Bishop Blin, of Porto Rico, among the various hospitals pro rata.

Robert Lebaudy, son of a millionaire sugar man of France, has subscribed \$10,000 to the building fund of a French benevolent hospital in New York.

The Santa Fe Railroad will abandon its trans-Pacific San Diego line and do business with the Orient through the Hamburg-American Company, touching at San Francisco, and with the Central American coast through the Cosmos line.

Manchester, through its ship canal, wants direct steamer lines to New York.

A determined but unsuccessful effort was made to lynch a motorman whose car accidentally killed a child on a New York trolley line.

England is mildly contentious over the Russian railway plans in North China.

There is likely to be a break in the big lockout at Roseland, Wash., and a resumption of work in all the mines.

Heavy loss of crops and stock and some loss of life has been caused by a tornado in Oklahoma.

Many steamship officers on Atlantic lines are implicated in customs frauds.

C. Oliver Iselin has bet with C. Arthur Pearson, of London, \$25,000 on the Constitution against the Shamrock at even money.

Experiments with mosquito infection of yellow fever will be discontinued, as one patient has died at Havana.

The commander of the French Army Corps have received letters from one of the pretenders trying to seduce them.

China seeks a definite understanding with Russia about Manchuria.

Bessie Bliz Paxton secured a success in her New York debut.

The Mexican government will wage war on gambling houses.

The British government will establish wireless telegraphy at Cape Race in order to guide the Ophir when she approaches the coast with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board.

Belgian glass works are in a combine.

Kruger denounces the use of blacks by the British.

Saratoga, N. Y. Salvationists are publicly praying for Hon. William C. Whitney because he gave them \$40.

Five thousand men near Sheridan, Tex. are on the trail of a half-breed accused of a woman's murder.

John Balbridge, an Arizona rancher was arrested for kidnapping his own child.

Now it is reported that President Hays, of the Southern Pacific was asked to resign.

Dr. Phillip, once prominent in California, died in an insane asylum.

California growers expect a small spring crop.

President Jordan of Stanford University is in Denver attending a meeting of scientific men.

Americans are in control of the London meat market.

Santa Barbara Elks celebrated their first anniversary with a big entertainment.

Emmet Carter, a San Bernardino railroad stenographer killed himself by taking morphine.

Miss Mary McLaughlin, a Lake Forest, Ill., postmistress, is holding her job in spite of the efforts of politicians to oust her.

Three British gunboats have sailed for the Brazilian coast, to be ready in case of trouble at Rio de Janeiro.

Commander Arthur R. Speyer has been detached from Cavite station and assigned to the Brooklyn.

The police of Dawson are charged with having strung up a German prisoner by the wrist.

The Cunard liner Lucania was reported by wireless telegraph while still 300 miles from New York.

A new steamship company is being exploited to cross the Atlantic in less than five days.

Schwab is to control the Bethlehem Iron Works.

CONGRESSMAN LOUD HERE.

En Route to Australia to Make Postal Arrangements.

Amongst the passengers of the Sonoma, which arrived last night, was Hon. Eugene F. Loud, member of Congress of the Fifth District of California, and chairman of the House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads.

Mr. Loud is making a flying trip to Australia, expecting to return by the same boat. He expressed his wish to be able to go ashore and see Honolulu which he visited eight years ago, but owing to the late arrival and early departure of the Sonoma he did not feel able to do so.

The purpose of Mr. Loud's voyage is to make postal arrangement with the government of Australia. As the Sonoma will stay in Sydney for eleven days he will be able to proceed by rail to Melbourne, the present government seat and stay in that city about nine days. He may also meet the New Zealand and postal authorities in Sydney. As Mr. Loud wants to be back East in time for the sitting of Congress he will not be able to make a stay here on his return.

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crabs and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the consequent worry of worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness; instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

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ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN				FOR SAN FRANCISCO.			
GALIC	SEPT. 1	DORIC	SEPT. 1	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 1	CHINA	SEPT. 1
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 11	PERU	SEPT. 11	COPTIC	SEPT. 11	AMERICA MARU	SEPT. 11
CHINA	SEPT. 19	PERU	SEPT. 19	AMERICA MARU	SEPT. 19	PERU	SEPT. 19
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 27	PERU	SEPT. 27	AMERICA MARU	SEPT. 27	PERU	SEPT. 27
CHINA	OCT. 5	PERU	OCT. 5	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 5	PERU	OCT. 5
HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 13	PERU	OCT. 13	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 13	PERU	OCT. 13
CHINA	OCT. 21	PERU	OCT. 21	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 21	PERU	OCT. 21
HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 29	PERU	OCT. 29	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 29	PERU	OCT. 29
CHINA	NOV. 6	PERU	NOV. 6	AMERICA MARU	NOV. 6	PERU	NOV. 6
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 14	PERU	NOV. 14	AMERICA MARU	NOV. 14	PERU	NOV. 14
CHINA	NOV. 22	PERU	NOV. 22	AMERICA MARU	NOV. 22	PERU	NOV. 22
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 30	PERU	NOV. 30	AMERICA MARU	NOV. 30	PERU	NOV. 30
CHINA	DEC. 8	PERU	DEC. 8	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 8	PERU	DEC. 8
HONGKONG MARU	DEC. 16	PERU	DEC. 16	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 16	PERU	DEC. 16

For general information, apply to P. M. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, August 27.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai and Bird Island.
S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from Colonies, 5.30 p. m.
Str. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai, 11 p. m.
Gas schr Eclipse, from Kona, 11 p. m.
S. S. Ventura, Van Oterendorp, from Colonies, 6.15 p. m.
Wednesday, August 28.
S. S. S. Miowers, Hemming, from the Colonies.
Schr. Luka.
Schr. Lady.
S. S. Sonoma, Van Oterendorp, from San Francisco 9.15 p. m.
Str. Iwawani, Greene, from Makaweli, at 8.30 a. m., with 2,626 bags sugar, 14 barrels poi, 21 barrels glass, 12 crates glass, 2 boxes, 1 piano, and 32 packages sundries.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, August 27.
Str. Kinau, Freeman for Hilo and way ports, at noon.
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson for Lahaina, Maialaea, Kona and Kau, at noon.
Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kailua ports, at 5 p. m.
Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 6 p. m.
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Elele and Waimea, at 5 p. m.
Str. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapaa and Kilauea, at 4 p. m.
S. S. China, Seabury, for San Francisco, at 8.15 p. m.
S. S. Ventura, Van Oterendorp, for San Francisco, at midnight.
Wednesday, August 28.
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai, at 5 p. m.
S. S. Miowers, Hemming, for Victoria and Vancouver, 5 p. m.
Str. Noosa, Wyman, for Kaanapali and Lahaina.
Thursday, August 29.
U. S. A. T. Meade, Wilson, for Manila, 2 p. m.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Elele, Makaweli and Waimea, at 5 p. m.
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Maui and Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.
Fr Bk. Henriette, Duris, for the Sound, at 11 a. m.
Sp Emily F. Whitney, Brigman, for Kahului, to load sugar for San Francisco, 3 p. m.
Bkt Amella, Willer, for the Sound.

WILL ADVERTISE THE ISLANDS

Assistant Passenger Agents Bramwell of the Santa Fe, Gordon of the Southern Pacific and Denbigh of the Oceanic Steamship Company, left in the Ventura last night for their homes in San Francisco. While they insisted that they had been here only to spend their vacations, it is understood from other sources that the men named are operating together to bring about a general advertisement of the islands as a winter resort. It is understood that the volcano will be the principal feature of their operations and that the two lines of road will use the ramifications of their passenger department throughout the United States to spread all that they can secure concerning the main attraction of the group. Should this be decided upon, all over the country the roads mentioned and their connection will distribute the printed matter which will be prepared from the data which was collected by the men named, and there will be a general pushing of the islands as a sight-seeing and pleasure resort. It is hoped to have the bureau of information at work at once so that there may be no time lost in the preparations for the people who may come to see an active volcano.

Repairs Delayed on Transports.

A dispatch has been received at the War Department from Colonel Long, quartermaster at San Francisco, showing that a serious condition exists there as a result of the strike, says the New York Sun of August 9. It has been found impossible to secure skilled labor, and almost impossible to find labor of any kind to work on the ships. For this reason the government will turn the transport Lennox over to her owners without removing the government fittings. Heretofore it has been the custom to have a transport refitted upon the expiration of her charter, as she was when the government took her. Colonel Long says that the commerce of the port of San Francisco has been practically tied up, and that the strike situation there is more serious than at any time since it began. The government has been able to get its ships fitted up, but with delay. The Kilpatrick and the Merrimack will be repaired and refitted, but the Sherman is now tied up and nothing is being done to her. The Logan is being fitted out at the navy yard. Suggestions have been made that the work on the transport be done at northern ports but the quartermaster's department has experienced serious difficulty at Seattle and Tacoma in fitting the Egbert and the Rosecrans for Alaska trips on account of the strikes. These transports were finally refitted at the navy yard. While the delays have been annoying, they have not been of such a character as to cripple the government service, and no doubt it is felt that supplies will be regularly sent to the troops in the Philippines and in Alaska. The fact that there is no necessity for a rapid movement of troops makes the condition regarding the transports less vexatious than otherwise.

More Porto Rican Laborers

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—Yesterday morning the Pacific Mail steamer Colon sailed for Port Los Angeles. Several hundred Porto Rican laborers for the sugar plantations of Hawaii will be taken on board at the southern port. This will make the Colon's third trip from Southern California to Hawaii with Porto Ricans.

Friends of Gen. C. P. Eagan retired, have been informed that he is now in the City of Mexico. The general has secured large holdings of lands in Mexico, where there are said to be deposits of coal, and is engaged in the opening up of this mineral wealth. His son, Charles Eagan, lately an Olia oil field planter, is also in Mexico, working upon the securing of further concessions, and the plans for the making available of the mines which are being opened.

The habeas corpus cases come up in Circuit Court this morning.

COULD MUSHROOMS BE GROWN TO ADVANTAGE IN HAWAII?

CAN mushrooms be successfully cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands? Jared Smith, head of the experimental station, thinks they can be, but only under certain limitations, and then not with any assurance of profit. The innumerable caves of the mountains could be used for this purpose, but artificial ventilation would be necessary, and the expense of this would eat up any profit which might arise. "Under certain conditions mushrooms might be successfully cultivated in the islands, but hardly with any profit, and I do not believe the experiment would be worth while," said Mr. Smith yesterday. "The chief requirement in the cultivation of mushrooms is not so much a dark place as one where there is an equable temperature. If the cultivation was to be taken up in Hawaii it would necessitate some artificial method of ventilation, in the caves where they could probably best be raised. On that account I don't think the cultivation would be successful here, as the ventilation of the caves is almost impossible, or at best would necessitate a large expenditure.

"At present the mushroom market of the entire world is supplied almost exclusively from Paris. The mushrooms are cultivated in the catacombs or quarries beneath the city. The preserved mushrooms sold in the markets come from there. The cultivation of these mushrooms is a big industry in Paris. The caves or catacombs are specially prepared for the cultivation. The manure is allowed to ferment slowly. It

STATE OF THE STEEL STRIKE

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 21.—While disclaiming any intention to sue for peace with the United States Steel Corporation, President Shaffer believes the end of the strike is not far off. Today he said: "It won't be very long until we have honorable peace. We are slowly getting what we started out to fight for. Just at present both sides are in the heat of battle and there can be no talk of truce, but it will come in a short while, I think."

Shaffer's statement is interpreted to mean that when the Lindsay & McCutcheon mill in Allegheny, owned by the hoop combine, is started in full non-union, the contention of the strikers will have fallen flat and they will be ready to accept the combine's proposition. NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The Iron Age says the strike situation has been complicated during the past week by the desertion of the Joliet and Milwaukee men which cuts off a monthly production of 10,000 tons of merchant bars at Milwaukee and 30,000 tons of steel products at Joliet. Through the closing down of the Joliet rod mills the wire trade is for the first time affected, at least locally. To both these steel plants must be added three of the steel works of the National Steel Company, the Bellaire, Mingo Junction and Newcastle, and the Riverside and McKeesport Steel plants of the National Tube Company. Some of the blast furnaces have already been banked or blown out and others are likely to follow.

Consumers are seriously embarrassed in the lines affected, notably in tin plate, sheets, bars and tubes and larger premiums are being paid for prompt delivery. Since the South Chicago men remain loyal the steel rail trade is unaffected. The same is true of plates and shapes, and, with the exception of Joliet of wire also. The loss in revenue which the United States Steel Corporation suffer through the closing of some of their most profitable branches must be serious and a considerable part of the business is gone past recovery. On the other hand it will take many months to catch up with deliveries and thus the mills when once started again, will be busy far into the winter period when work is usually rather scarce.

It is probable therefore that natural causes will tend toward a maintenance of values in the finished products in which the steel corporation has a commanding voice.

A Pathetic Scene.

NEW YORK, August 20.—A special to the Sun from Buffalo says: Crowds gather hourly around a piece of statuary in the court in front of the art gallery, which is entitled "El Caney." Today there was a pathetic little scene there. Mrs. Helen M. Packard of Springfield, Mass. read the inscription and fainted. She was carried into the art building and revived. It seems that the soldiers in this scene were her sons, who volunteered with the Second Massachusetts Infantry. The statuary was modeled on the magazine description by Richard Harding Davis, relating how he came on a soldier of the Second Massachusetts standing beside a dying comrade who proved to be his brother. Arthur Packard was the dead soldier. Walter Packard, the survivor, was broken in health in the campaign and is now in Oregon. His mother was on her way to Oregon to take up her home with him.

Arrived From Hilo.

The big ship Falls of Clyde of the Hilo brown line reached port yesterday after a passage of twenty-eight days, bringing a number of passengers and a cargo of 60,000 bags of sugar, says the Chronicle of August 17. Among the passengers were Rev. Mr. Cruxan and his daughter Miss Cruxan, who comes to be married in this city. Miss Griggs, a tourist Mrs. A. B. Horner and A. P. Rice, an Eastern railroad man accompanied by his wife.

After an absence of two and a half years W. F. Reynolds of Kailua Ranch, Kau Hawaii has been spending a few days in town. He was formerly owner of the Golden Rule Bar.

must contain a large amount of ammonia, and is piled up in small beds for this purpose. These beds are made as regular as possible and then covered with a finely broken limestone.

The mushroom spawn is then planted, and the subsequent growth depends on the cultivator. These mushrooms consume an enormous amount of oxygen and special provision is made for a free current of air by the construction of ducts leading from the caves into the open air. Fires are built below to make a draught. If sufficient fresh air is not supplied the growth of the mushroom is arrested, and does not grow to its full size.

"The spawn is prepared by sowing the spores on the slabs of pressed manure, which is then cut up into small blocks, somewhat resembling plug tobacco, and sold in that manner to the mushroom cultivator.

"The cultivation of mushrooms in the United States is carried on in the East chiefly by gardeners, and is not on such an enormous scale as in France. In Washington, New York and the larger cities good mushrooms sell for a dollar a pound.

"Where they are not cultivated but gathered in the dark and damp woods, there is always danger of coming in contact with the poisonous toadstool.

"In St. Louis at the experimental station we have successfully cultivated mushrooms, but not in large quantities. Some of those grown were six or seven inches in diameter. Here in Hawaii the cultivation would not be successful unless great care was taken, and if one attempted to utilize the caves for this purpose, provision for ventilation must be made. The manure used must also be specially prepared by a slow process which will allow fermentation without the combustion of the oxygen."

SIXTO LOPEZ IN HONOLULU

Sixto Lopez, the famous Filipino, who represented Aguinaldo in the United States, is a passenger on the Sonoma. He will stay here for a short time and then go to Manila. Mr. Lopez is registered at the Hawaiian Hotel. He was very tired and denied himself to an advertiser reporter.

With Mr. Lopez are T. T. Patterson of London and Fiske Warren of Boston, the latter a wealthy merchant and until recently a member of the executive committee of the American Anti-Imperialistic League. He is going to the Philippines to study conditions. Mr. Patterson is an Australian and an intimate friend and sympathizer of Aguinaldo.

Talking in San Francisco, Mr. Lopez said: "My countrymen are not only fit for independence, but have a right to be independent. General MacArthur himself has testified to the complete unity of action of the entire native population. Fully 70 per cent of the population can read and write. This compares favorably with the 53 per cent of Italians, 31 per cent of Russians and 28 1/2 per cent of Spaniards. The percentage in the Philippines is higher than in any European country, with the exception of Germany, France and Switzerland."

PLEASED WITH CANE FIELDS

Gen. Breckenridge and Party Pay a Visit to, Waialua.

General J. C. Breckenridge, accompanied by a number of the officers and teachers who are passengers in the transport Meade, yesterday visited the Waialua plantation, returning on the evening train. All were delighted with their trip, and of the party General Breckenridge was the most enthusiastic. He has visited Cuba and seen the sugar plantations there, and the opportunity to visit a Hawaiian cane field and mill was one which was full of pleasure for him. General Breckenridge said last evening:

"I never thought it possible for the earth to produce such vegetation as we saw at the plantation. I thought after seeing the Cuban cane fields that they were as good as it was possible for cane fields to be, but what we saw today was as highly superior to those of the Atlantic island as could be. The growth of the cane and the excellence of the crop in general was a revelation to us all and I was delighted with all that I saw."

The mill which is chewing up such a quantity of cane each hour was also a sight for us, and we spent as much time as we could around the place and then took luncheon at the hotel. The trip was full of pleasure for the combination of sea and mountain cannot be excelled anywhere. The people of the East coast think they have all these things at Bar Harbor, but what we saw today was superior to all."

IT SAVED HIS BABY.

"My baby was terribly sick with the diarrhoea, we were unable to cure him with the doctor's assistance, and as a last resort we tried Chamberlain's Cough, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mr. J. H. Donk, of Williams, Ore. "I am happy to say it gave immediate relief and a complete cure." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., general agents, H. T.

O. J. Clapham, the popular young purser of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, who resigned recently, departed yesterday for the Miowers for Victoria, whence he will leave for Philadelphia, to pursue a course of studies. He was covered with letters of admiration.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

DRIVEN TO DESPAIR

Noises From Rock Crusher Annoy Insane.

THE insane patients at the Oahu Insane Asylum are being driven to further stages of insanity by the proximity of the Government stone-crusher to the asylum. The noise and flying rocks from the quarries are playing havoc with the already unbalanced minds of the inmates, and driving the keepers and attendants to desperation, according to the complaint made yesterday to the Board of Health in a written statement from Dr. R. M. Malster, superintendent of the Oahu asylum. If what he says is true the situation at the asylum is a very serious one, both for the Board of Health and for the Superintendent of Public Works.

Superintendent Boyd says it will cost \$25,000 to move the crusher. Superintendent Malster says it is impossible to move the crusher, and that if the blasts are continued the lives, as well as the minds, of his patients will be in danger. In his letter Dr. Malster says that the stone-crusher is located on the mauka side of the asylum; that his patients are exhausted and that the diseased condition of their nervous systems makes it imperative that they should be kept quiet and peaceable. In spite of that they are daily exposed to the noises from the blasts, and the incessant grinding of the stone-crusher. These noises, he goes on to explain, cause his patients to get nervous and excited, and at times wholly unmanageable. Not only that, but rocks are thrown by the blasts upon the buildings, sometimes crashing through the roofs and also upon all parts of the grounds, making it dangerous for the patients or attendants to walk about. He says further that numerous windows have been broken, and that the fences were knocked down and not properly replaced, making it easy for the patients to escape. Only by the vigilance of the attendants is this prevented now.

President Sloggett stated in regard to the letter from Dr. Malster that he had since its receipt discussed the matter with Mr. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works, and he had been told by him that it would cost \$25,000 to move the crusher from its present site.

Dr. Sloggett stated that this was a serious question and one not to be decided in haste; that the presence of the crusher probably was a menace to the asylum, but the matter was one of importance and should be thoroughly investigated before any action was taken. At his suggestion a committee was appointed which will visit the asylum in company with Mr. Boyd at an early date, to seek some way out of the present difficulty. The committee is composed of Messrs. Sloggett, Pratt and Moore.

BOARD GOES TO MOLOKAI FRIDAY.

It was decided that the semi-annual visit of the Board be made to Molokai on Friday, September 6, spending Saturday at the settlement and returning Sunday. The number of people who are allowed to accompany the party is to be very strictly limited. All those wishing to go must file a written application, stating their reasons, before next Wednesday, and the Board will consider the applications at their regular meeting on that day.

It was first decided that only members of the press and medical men be allowed to go, but the order was afterwards amended to allow people who could show some good reason for it to accompany the party. Messrs. Pinkham and McCandless will go along to investigate the possibility of success in sinking a well.

JAPANESE BEING POISONED

A letter was read from Dr. Archer Irwin in which he called attention to the very serious menace to the Japanese, of drug stores conducted by people of their own nationality. He said he had had two cases within the past week of Japs who were killed by taking medicine purchased at small Jap drug stores. One was that of a woman who felt ill one night after supper and had taken antifebrin, prepared at a Japanese store and the next day was suffering from heart depression. She died the next day. He also reported a similar experience with a baby, who died last Monday, and suggested that the Board take action. Nothing was done, however by the Board, as the drug in question is perfectly harmless unless taken in overdoses, when it is likely to prove fatal.

We Make it Easy For you to Order by Mail.

Our Mail Department is abundantly able to take care of all orders, shipping them in most cases the same day they are received.

We Pay Freight to your nearest Landing on orders of \$5.00 or more, thus practically putting you on the same footing as those who come into our store.

We gladly send Samples on Request, and we are willing to open up Monthly Accounts with responsible customers.

WRITE TO US. WRITE TO-DAY.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.
MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.
HONOLULU, H. I.

MONSTER AUCTION SALE OF Vehicles and Harness,

On MONDAY, SEPT. 2nd, at 10 o'clock a. m.

At the Warehouse on Kawaiahao Street, one block from the Sanitary Laundry and opposite H. Hackfeld & Co.'s stables in Kewalo, Honolulu, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION about fifty Vehicles, of all descriptions, consisting of Single Dump Carts, Two-Horse Dump Carts, Farm Wagons, Lumber Gears, Single and Double Drays, Spring Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Surries, Phaetons, Business Buggies, Runabouts, and a large quantity of single and double Harness, Saddles, Etc., Etc.

JAMES F. MORGAN, Auctioneer.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

MANUFACTURER OF SHOES COMPANY

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Brewing and Malting Comp'y, Ltd.

Primo Lager

HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after

MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

Olao Assessments.

THE 14TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% or 50c. per share was called to be due and payable June 20th, 1901; said assessment is now bearing interest at the rate of 1% per month.

THE 15TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% or 50c. per share was called to be due and payable July 20th, 1901; said assessment is now bearing interest at the rate of 1% per month.

THE 16TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% or 50c. per share has been called to be due and payable August 20th, 1901.

THE 17TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% or 50c. per share, has been called, to be due and payable September 20, 1901.

THE 18TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% or 50c. per share, has been called, to be due and payable October 21.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% or 50c. per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building, ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olao Sugar Company, Ltd., Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901.

C. M. Schwab is said to be about to resign from the presidency of the United States Steel Corporation to manage his own Bethlehem Steel and Iron Company.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Mary years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

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